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to read the parallel passages quoted because they are fewer. The revisers have naturally availed themselves of all the periodic literature on Horace appearing since the older edition and have added references to it where it seemed necessary. The work is well done and the book seems much better suited to the field it was intended to occupy than before. We shall prefer the "revised version" for our classes, but for ourselves, when, *diindicata lite*, we pick up Horace for our own delectation, it will be the "authorized version" by Shorey.

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M. Tullii Ciceronis "De finibus bonorum et malorum" libri quinque.

With Introduction and Commentary. By W. M. L. HUTCHINSON. London: Edward Arnold, 1909. Pp. xxxii+238.

The appearance of any edition of the *De finibus* inevitably suggests a comparison between it and that of Madvig. The author of the present volume modestly ascribes any merit it may possess to the third (1876) edition of the great Danish scholar's work, on which it is largely based. Few editors, however, would have been as successful in the effort to deal more fully with the subject-matter than does Madvig, while at the same time limiting the latter's great commentary, critical notes, and learned excursions to the minimum necessary for elucidating the text. Moreover, occasionally new light is added on obscure passages of the text, on the sources used by Cicero, and on the post-Aristotelian systems of philosophy. That Cicero was a philosophical amateur no one will deny. However, inasmuch as Madvig's interest was chiefly philological, he at times not only criticizes Cicero in a captious spirit, but unduly disprizes his ability to understand, much less transmit, speculative thought. Hutchinson, while not blind to Cicero's shortcomings, brings to his task a sympathy born only of some years spent in an author's company; hence in a number of cases he is able to defend Cicero from any error more serious than careless or unfortunate statement. Instances to be cited are: i. 39; i. 41; i. 63; ii. 35; iv. 58; v. 46.

The book was evidently prepared by a practical teacher, who believes that students should read an author for pleasure and cultivation of the literary sense. Its aim is not to serve the advanced scholar—who, of course, will still use Madvig—but that it may "enable what is on the whole Cicero's best philosophical work to be read and appreciated not only by students at the universities, but by Sixth Form boys. For while only a small minority can now care very much to understand the questions debated in the *Academica*, the *De natura deorum*, or the *Tusculans*, the problem of the *De finibus* still comes home to the business and bosoms of us all." The introduction, while brief, contains all that is needful to understand Cicero's philosophical training and

attitude toward the four great schools: I, Cicero as a Philosophical Writer; II, Subject and Form of the *De finibus*; III, Dramatis Personae; IV, The Ethical Systems of Zeno, Epicurus, Antiochus; V, Cicero's Sources for This Work. Arguments are prefixed to the several books. In keeping with the unpretentious aim of the volume, no history of the text is given. The few variations from Madvig's readings, due for the most part to Müller (ed. Teubner, 1889), are given without discussion in a Critical Appendix.

The book is open to adverse comment in the following particulars: the use of the notes (running through so many pages) would have been greatly increased by an index. Especially missed here is an index to the proper names and numerous quotations from Greek philosophical texts. Few references to Latin texts (outside of the *De finibus*) are given without quoting the passage, which is excellent. But why give the place of citation at one time, as Sen. *Epist.* xii. 10 (p. 29), and omit it at another, as Tac. (p. 26); Hor. (p. 86); Ter. (p. 199)? The proofreading, in spite of evident pains, is not faultless. The following words show misplaced accent: τὸ ἐλάχιστον (p. 12, twice); πραγμάτων (p. 86); ἀπεκτέλεσθαι (p. 178); the accent is missing on ἀσμενίζειν (p. 197). Cc=Cf. (p. 121); liberas=liberos (p. 136); profecti=profecto (p. 176); Livy vii. 2. 4=vii. 4. 2 (p. 73); Hor. *Sat.* iii (!). 4. 33=ii. 4. 33 (p. 148); *Tusc.* i. 35=i. 85 (p. 226). A number of cross-references are incorrect: ii. 32=ii. 42 (p. 22); v. 46=v. 45 (p. 170); v. 44=v. 94 (p. 175); iii. 61=iii. 63 (p. 187).

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